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A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

On the 10th July, at the Occidental Hotel, Elgin Road, Kowloon, the wife of JERAMOR H. KUTOWN, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 7th July, at Manila, by the Rev. C. H. Brent, D.D., Bishop of the Philippines, ARTHUR WILLIAM CUTTERIDGE to JESSIE HALLIDAY WOODWARD.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VOGES ROAD, CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 13th July, 1903.

In the second part of the report of the Director of the Philippine Weather Bureau, recently published at the Bureau of Public Printing, Manila, may be found some remarks on the relations between the observatories of Hongkong and Manila which seem to call for attention. The report gives a history of the beginnings of the Philippine Meteorological Service, its development, and its establishment of relations with the other services in the Far East. It goes on to deal particularly with the attitude of Hongkong Observatory and makes some curious reflections on the conduct of Mr. W. DOBERCK, Director of our local institution. Referring to Mr. DOBERCK's memorial addressed to the Colonial Secretary here in 1883 concerning the ports and lighthouse stations along the China coast and the neighbouring islands, the Manila report says:—"On reading the whole memorial one can hardly resist the impression that Mr. DOBERCK attributes too much importance to himself in meteorological matters. "Later on, he published some meteorological instructions which were to be followed by all the observers of the China coast, and it caused the Rev. P. M. DEQUEVRENS, "S.J., director of the Observatory of Sicawei, no little amusement, when Mr. W. DOBERCK wished to make him conform to them, just as though that centre depended by some natural right on the

"said gentleman." In November, 1883, Mr. DOBERCK was appointed Director of the Hongkong Observatory; and the Manila report complains of the "animosity which he clearly showed on various occasions later on" against the directors of the Manila and Sicawei meteorological centres. "Daily observations and storm-warnings were exchanged from the very beginning between the observatories of Manila and Hongkong. But, for some inexplicable reason, Mr. DOBERCK on repeated occasions kept back our telegrams without using them or giving them out to the public, even at times to the detriment of navigation. This gave rise to complaints on many sides from those interested, with the result that in future the warnings were sent simultaneously to Mr. DOBERCK and to the Spanish Consul, the latter official sending them immediately to the local press for publication. Nevertheless, Mr. DOBERCK's letters to Mr. FAURA were written in friendly terms up to 1887, at which time he spoke openly against the Manila Observatory on the occasion of the warnings sent out by it concerning the typhoon of September 19 and 11 of the same year. From that time on, relations were less friendly, until the year 1893, when they were completely broken." From a consideration of the correspondence which commenced with a letter addressed to us by a writer signing himself "Master Mariner" in April, 1902, and proceeded afterwards between the local Chamber of Commerce, the Hongkong Government, various Hongkong firms, Sicawei Observatory, a number of captains of steamers running to this port, etc. [vide report of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce for 1902], it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the Hongkong Observatory is also out of sympathy with that of Sicawei, and this, as the Secretary of the Chamber says in a letter of the 24th September last, more or less a reproach to this Colony. It was objected on behalf of the Observatory that, "like every other scientific institution of the kind," it declined to accept the responsibility of using the forecasts of other institutions [Colonial Secretary's letter of the 10th September to the Chamber of Commerce]. But the report of the Sub-committee of the Chamber of Storm Warnings effectually disposed of this objection by suggesting that, when offered, weather forecasts should be received from other observatories and published as such, without any responsibility being attached to them. The report of the local Observatory to accept any responsibility in respect to the correctness of the forecast. We must confess to being unable to understand the policy of the Hongkong Observatory, as initiated and still continued by Mr. DOBERCK. Mariners travelling between this and neighbouring ports are dissatisfied with the meteorological information given out here; and the two most prominent observatories in the neighbourhood complain of the lack of courtesy shown them by Hongkong. There may be some explanation forthcoming. But we cannot find one in the long correspondence now for the first time collected together in the appendices to the report of our Chamber of Commerce. Nothing apparently has been gained by the attitude of the local Director of the Observatory, while Hongkong, in one particular direction, is suffering from a bad reputation on the ground both of efficiency and of manners.

The German gunboat *Luchs* left on Saturday for Hobeow.

The Chinaman who recently assaulted a ricksha-coolie at night on the Shaikwan Road and robbed him of his day's earnings, \$1.20, was committed for trial at the Police Court on Saturday.

The P. & O. s.s. *Bengal*, with the English mail of the 19th ult., left Singapore yesterday, at 11 a.m., and is due here on Friday, about noon. Replies are due to correspondences despatched hence on the 19th May.

Four cases of plague, bringing the total for the year up to 1,332, were notified during the day ended at noon on Saturday. All were Chinese, and fatal. Two bodies were found, one in Peel Street and the other in a boat in the harbour.

The marriage took place at Manila on the 7th inst. of Capt. A. W. Outerbridge, of the C.N. s.s. *Singhling*, to Miss Jessie Halliday Woodward, of the nursing staff of Corregidor Island Hospital. The Rev. Bishop Brent, D.D., performed the ceremony at his residence. Later, a numerous party sat down at the festive board on the *Singhling*. The happy couple arrived here on Saturday.

The following programme of music is to be played by the band of the 1st Sherwood Foresters on the New Parade Ground to-day from 5 to 6.30 p.m.—weather permitting, it seems necessary to add—

March..... "La Francesca,"..... Marie Costa Selection..... "La Figlia del Regimento," Donizetti Selection..... "The Old Guard,"..... Wagner Overture..... "The Old Guard,"..... Wagner Two Step..... "Scotland's Pride,"..... Godfrey Selection..... "God Save the King."

To-morrow is the French national fête day.

Police Inspector J. Williamson's appointment as Inspector of Nuisances, Aberdeen, is notified in the *Gazette*.

The arrival of and assumption of charge of the Peruvian Consulate in Hongkong by Mr. E. Muelle is notified in the *Gazette*.

A woman has been sentenced to death at Berlin for the murder of four successive husbands, and attempting the life of her fifth.

It is said that Stevenson, the celebrated billiard-player, who is now in Australia, will visit the Far East, taking a leaf out of John Roberts's book.

An attempt is being made to start a rowing club in Tientsin. Will it be possible to look forward to interport races at Shanghai or elsewhere soon?

Lord Chermide declined last month to attend a pigeon-shooting match going up in his honour in Queensland, on the ground that this so-called sport is, in his opinion, a cruel and despicable pastime.

The Vickers-Maxim Company have just completed two batteries of field guns, which are said to be the most powerful and destructive in the world. These weapons will discharge a continuous stream of 18 lb shells at the rate of 28 per minute.

Though the Berlin Rowing Club's win in the Silver Goblets at Henley last week is the first foreign victory in the "Pairs," visitors have had better success in the Diamond Sculls, Ooms, of the Neptunus Club, Amsterdam, winning in 1892, and E. T. Ten Eyck, U.S., in 1897.

The *Honolulu Evening Bulletin* sent the following congratulatory message to the Manila *Cablenews* over the commercial Pacific cable:—"Congratulations. May the Pacific cable bring the Philippines a more speedy realization of the principles which the flag represents!"

The eyes "shoes" of the Board of Revenue at Peking were of course melted to a great extent by the heat of the recent fire, and when the vault was unearthed the silver was found in great mass, but the value was intact. The silver was sent to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

The *Straits Times* has heard on very reliable authority that the bids for the Opium and Spirit Firms have, in one instance at any rate, reached a figure exceeding \$5,000,000 per annum, and indeed approaching \$500,000 per month. The present holders pay but \$263,000 per month.

Chong Lok U, whose partner in an export business in the Colony absconded last year with all the money of the firm, and who in consequence has been depressed ever since, jumping from the third-floor verandah of a house at 14, Connaught Road West. He was picked up alive, but died after admission to the Tang Wa Hospital.

In a speech delivered at the Chambers of Commerce banquet at Adelaide last month, General Hutton stated that owing to the rapid development of affairs in the East during the past few years, the defence of Port Darwin harbour has become a point of vital importance as connected with the national defences of Australia. He strongly supported the construction of the proposed Trans-continental Railway if only for strategic purposes.

It is noticed that women are being substituted for men in various Government and private offices, says a Japanese contemporary. It is reported by one party who has had some experience of young women as employees that while they are very careful and exacting in following any system once explained to them, they are slow and often at a loss to know how to act in an emergency. They are inferior to men as sellers, their modesty and shyness telling against them in this capacity.

A Chinese hawk who was charged at the Police Court on Saturday with hawking pork at Saiwan-ho without a licence was liberated on a technical point, Saiwan-ho not being specifically named in the Ordinance under which the charge was laid—No. 1 of 1903 (the new Public Health Ordinance)—as a village in which such unlicensed hawking is illegal, although the villages on each side are so named. In dismissing the summons, his Worship (Mr. T. Sercombe Smith) said the defendant apparently knew as much about the law as the police themselves.

The *Union* (Shanghai) writes:—"We have on several occasions referred to Ward's grave at Soongkong, Ward having fought for the Imperialists against the Taipings, by whom he was mortally wounded. After he died, Li Hung-chang had his body buried at Soongkong and got the Emperor to give him a place among the gods; a temple was built to his honour in front of the grave and his spirit tablet placed in the temple. At our visit to Soongkong a few days ago we found the temple was used for other purposes and the tablet had been removed to a foreign chapel outside the city, we believe."

General Francis Ventris, General Creagh's successor in the North China command, is the son of the Rev. E. V. Ventris of Church Aston, Salop, and entered the army in 1875, obtaining his Colonelcy in 1889. He served with distinction in the Nile Expedition and was mentioned in despatches, receiving the medal with clasps and the Khedive's star. He was with the Egyptian Field Force in 1885-86 as D.A.A. and Q.M.G., and did notable work with the Intelligence Department in India in 1895-97. He attained his Brigadier-Generalship in 1897. Mrs. Ventris is a daughter of Major-General Horatio Nelson Davies.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

NATAL AND CHINESE LABOUR.

LONDON, 9th July.

The Natal Legislative Council has rejected a motion condemning the importation of Chinese labour.

PRESIDENT LOUBET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, 9th July.

President Loubet dined with Lord Lansdowne, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and afterwards attended a State Ball at Buckingham Palace, the first since the King's accession; two thousand guests were present.

THE CONTINENTAL SUGAR MANUFACTURERS.

LONDON, 9th July.

At a conference at Brussels of the sugar manufacturers of Russia, Austria, Hungary, Germany, France, Belgium and Holland, it was resolved to restrict the export to Great Britain with the object of maintaining the price in Europe and raising the English prices by one or two francs.

THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, 9th July.

The Pope really appears to be rallying. Yesterday he conferred for a long time with Cardinal Rampolla, dealing with important affairs with perfect lucidity.

DEPARTURE OF PRESIDENT LOUBET.

LONDON, 9th July.

President Loubet has left England.

HENLEY REGATTA.

LONDON, 9th July.

The Berlin Rowing Club won the silver goblets at Henley. This is the first time a foreign crew has won.

THE U.S. SQUADRON IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, 9th July.

The United States squadron, lately at Kiel, is now making a long stay at Portsmouth where they are greatly feted.

LONDON, 10th July.

At a banquet to the American officers the King toasted President Roosevelt, for whom he arranged the highest a military and naval honours, while still at the table, a felicitous message to the President. The King also made an emphatic declaration in favour of closer relations between Great Britain and the United States, which Mr. Choate in responding ardently reciprocated.

LATER.

The United States Naval officers attended the State Ball at Buckingham Palace, and the King entertained them at dinner last night at Buckingham Palace; the Prince of Wales and most of the Ministers were present.

Yesterday the officers had luncheon at the Pilgrims' Club. Lord Bessford, who presided, predicted that if President Roosevelt came to England he would have a reception such as had never before been given to the chief of a State.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

LONDON, 10th July.

Bulgarian bands in Macedonia are reorganising under officers sent from Sofia and concentrating in considerable numbers on the hills. The Turks are also concentrating and hostilities appear to be imminent.

TYPHOON IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

The red cone, point down, denoting a typhoon over 300 miles to the south of the Colony, was hoisted about noon on Saturday. The native craft in the harbour profited by the warning and made for the shelter of the breakwater at Causeway Bay, where on Saturday afternoon hundreds of sampans and similar boats were assembled. Profiting also by her experience in the typhoon of 1900, when she was capsized, the dredger *Canton River*, at present engaged on the Naval Yard extension works, sought refuge at Stonecutters.

PLAGUE AND ITS TRANSMISSION.

More than twenty doctors resident in this Colony met at 11 a.m. at Government House on Saturday and proceeded afterwards to discuss with H.E. the Governor a theory of plague. Proceedings were informal and private, but we understand that the debate was highly interesting, if inconclusive.

We hear on excellent authority that the latest local observations have resulted in the discovery of the transmissibility of the plague bacillus by cockroaches. This, as will readily be seen, has an important bearing on the question as to what part the contamination of food plays in the spread of the scourge. Incidentally, also, it tends to redeem the character of the rat, as it is now shown that so many other living things are capable of conveying plague.

ROBBERIES.

A recrudescence in crime has taken place within the past week, as is evidenced by the various robberies, street and otherwise, that have been committed. Two more were reported on Saturday. In the first, three armed men, it is alleged, entered a Chinese dwelling-house at West Point, and, having gagged and bound the inmates, two women and a man, ransacked the place and left with jewelry and money to the amount of about \$500 in their possession. The victims were taken completely by surprise. The robbery was perpetrated at three o'clock on Saturday morning, at which hour the people were awakened to find three natives standing over them with daggers. The latter covered their victims' mouths to silence any cries for help, and forced gags between their teeth; then they bound their hands behind them, and completed the work by appropriating all the valuables they could find. When the robbers had gone the unfortunate occupants of the house succeeded in so far loosening their gags as to be able to attract the attention of some neighbours, who entered and liberated them. Information was lodged at No. 7 Police Station, West Point, and the affair is now being actively investigated.

The second robbery occurred in the street at Huihung, and had a ricksha-coolie for victim. His vehicle was engaged by a countryman who was evidently working in concert with another, for in Asin Road, near the Indian barracks, a man jumped from behind some bushes and threw pepper in the coolie's eyes. He offered resistance, whereupon his fare caught him by the queue and held him prisoner whilst the other man rifled him. He had \$1.10 in his purse, and this the miscreants decamped with. The coolie reported the occurrence, which took place at eleven o'clock on Friday night, at Yau-mai Police Station; but it is unlikely in the circumstances that his assailants will be arrested.

A Chinese youth who stole jewelry and money to the total amount of \$870 from the house of his adopted parents at 39, East Street, in order to go and see the procession at Macao on the 8th, 9th, and 10th inst., was sentenced to one month's hard labour at the Police Court on Saturday.

THE VOLUNTEER CONCERT.

The Hongkong Volunteers are well known to be unfortunate in their weather, and the usual luck of the Corps attended the concert arranged for Saturday night. Just before 7 o'clock the rain, which had been threatening all day, came down "pitforks and entrenching tools," turning the parade ground into a marsh and destroying all the illuminations. Later on it cleared up and those who had been hardy enough to brave the elements were entertained in the Drill Hall and the officers of the Corps were gone through. We understand that the concert will be given when the weather is more settled.

RAIN AND SUN IN JUNE.

The extract of meteorological observations made at Hongkong Observatory during June shows that 25.23 inches of rain fell during the 30 days. For the first ten days the record was only 1/5 inch, all upon the 5th ult. Not until the 17th was a heavy fall reported, 1.265 in., being the figure for that day. Then on the 19th there was 1.53 in. and on the 29th 3.58 in. Very little fell again until the 25th (2.86 in.). On the 27th and 28th the figures were very heavy—6.045 and 8.505 in. respectively.

There were 151.6 hours of sunshine during the month, the 25th to the 29th ult. being entirely blank. The first fortnight was favoured with just under 127 hours.

RAILWAY CHAMPIONS.

America has for many years claimed the record in railway speeds, but this preeminence has apparently only been allowed through the modesty of the Great Northern Railway Company. The world's record, claimed recently for the "Atlantic City Flyer," is 80 1/2 miles per hour, but the Great Northern "Flying Scotsman" travels at the rate of ninety miles per hour between Grantham and Doncaster on its way from King's Cross to Scotland, this speed being also attained after passing Hitchin. This the fastest train in the world starts from King's Cross. Hitherto British railway records have been reckoned from start to stop, while American speeds have been gauged from point to point at express speed. Thus the so-called comparison has always been in favour of the American lines. But investigations of this point-to-point rate at full speed show that several of our home expresses travel at rates from eighty miles an hour upwards for specific distances, and the Midland and North-Western and the Midland on their East Coast service equal the American record. The following are some of the rates of "sprinting" attained with fair regularity on various lines, the last column showing the highest speed attained per hour:

Great Northern Ry. ... 90
L. and N.W. Ry. (Crewe and London) ... 81
Midland Ry. (Carlisle and Leeds) ... 80 1/2
Atlantic City Railroad ... 80 1/2
Midland Ry. (Hawes and Appleby) ... 76.3
Phil. and Reading Railroad ... 72.4
Midland Ry. (London and Nottingham) ... 70
L. and N.W. Ry. (Birmingham and London) ... 68
Gt. Northern of France ... 63

These flying speeds over good parts of the track make up for climbing the gradients, and so keep up the average through rates.

OPIUM-MAKING IN HONGKONG.

HOW THE DRUG IS PREPARED.

In Hongkong there are some 220 public opium-divans—90 of the first class and 130 of the second—where at all times the opium-smoker can be seen sucking solace through the stem of his long pipe charged with poppy juice. It must not be supposed, however, that the smoking of opium is confined to these places, for there is hardly a home in the city but has its opium-smoking couch upon which sellers and customers are invited to recline and enjoy a pipe; while in private life also the opium habit is indulged in. But it is in the divans that one gets to close touch with the thing. In the No. 1 divans one finds Chinese of the better class. They may buy their opium there and smoke it; or they may take with them their own drug, in which case the dress left in the pipe after smoking becomes the property of the divan-keeper and the smoker gets the use of the pipe in return for the dress. In the second-class divans one finds the *habitués* to be from the lower strata of the Chinese community; here prepared opium is little used, the smokers using instead the cheap dress which is left after the first smoking of the drug by their wealthier countrymen.

Most of the crude opium brought into the Colony comes from India, and the monopoly is vested in the Opium Farm, to which it is periodically farmed out by the Government. Most people who know the East are aware of the method by which the juice is gathered from the poppy: how the seed-bloss of the flower is incised and the juice flows out as a milky liquid, concretes in a brownish mass, and is scraped off the bulb and collected into lumps such as are found in the market. But comparatively little is known of the process through which the opium afterwards goes before it is ready for smoking. Yet in Macao and in Wanchai are large opium-preparing establishments where work goes on unceasingly from year's end to year's end. A visit to the Wanchai factory of the Opium Farm is full of interest to the initiated.

In the first place the inspissated juice obtained from the bulb of the poppy flower is enclosed in a shell consisting of the leaves of the flower and plant and rolled in the shape of a ball weighing about 4 lbs. This is the shape in which the crude opium reaches the factory for preparation into the article beloved of the smoker. The shell in which the opium is wrapped is divided into three layers; the first or outside layer being dry and of no use is thrown away, though some of the poorer classes chew it with their betel. The second layer, which is impregnated to a certain extent with opium, is stewed along with the innermost layer, from which is first scraped carefully all the pulp attached to it. The water resulting from this stewing process is of a brown colour, contains a small percentage of the drug and is used for boiling the pulp in.

As regards the boiling of the pulp, this is done in a brass pan over a charcoal fire—a process used in the preparation of opium must be of brass and all fires of charcoal. The opium water having been first thickened a little, the boiling goes on for about two hours, and as it proceeds, the scum of the boiling liquid, containing all the impurities, is skimmed off with wooden spoons or pieces of wood made in the shape of a long-handled bat and thrown away. After being boiled the opium thickens to about the consistency of putty, and it is then removed to smaller pans and kneaded with wooden scrapers for about an hour and a half. When the kneading is completed the opium is spread out in the pans by means of ladles, being sprinkled at the same time with water blown in a spray from the mouth of the worker, in the same manner as is employed by the Chinese laundryman when engaged in ironing clothes for the *fan-twei*. As a result of being subjected to this treatment the opium forms a thick layer on the inner side of the pan. This layer is then dried or fried by placing the pan upside down over a small fire or the ashes of a fire, the drying lasting about an hour, after which the opium can be easily separated by the fingers into leaves, generally to the number of about twenty. These leaves are broken up and placed in a brass pan together with fresh water and allowed to stand overnight in another room. Next morning this solution of opium is filtered through a basket lined with brown joss-paper into an earthenware pot below, a bundle of Chinese lamp-wick being first placed on the edge of the basin containing the opium solution so that as the opium water runs out into the strainer the wick absorbs the bulk of the impurities. This solution of opium thus filtered is then ready for thickening into opium proper, which is accomplished by placing it in large brass pans over a fire, workmen stirring it the while in order to give it the same consistency throughout. Any scum that may still remain rises to the top while the liquid is being boiled and is removed with a long feather. On the completion of this process the opium is ready for smoking and is put into tins for sale. Opium thus prepared has the same consistency as treacle and can only be distinguished from it by the smell.

In handling large quantities such as are dealt with at the Opium Farm here a more economical method is used than that described above. In what may be called the next-morning filtration—after the opium has passed through the lamp-wick—there remains a sediment at the bottom of the pot. This sediment is added to the grains of the opium adhering to the joss-paper in the strainer and five or six quarts of boiling water are poured slowly over the mixture from an ordinary kettle, the water thus poured over it running into a vessel placed below to receive it. This opium water after being allowed to settle all night is added next morning to the opium water which has been filtered through the lamp-wick, and then goes through the last thickening process over the fire as described in the first method. By the adoption of this process a great saving is effected in the large factories through the utilisation of the refuse precipitated from the first filtration. Any sediment left over after this is thrown away.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fourteenth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the Company's offices, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, at 12.30 p.m. on Saturday, Mr. A. G. Wood presided and the others present were—Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Hon. C. W. Dickson and Mr. G. H. Medhurst (directors), Dr. J. W. Noble, Messrs. R. C. Wilcox, G. Murray Bain, T. H. Reid, J. T. M. Whalley, J. R. Michael, O. Baptista, E. R. Roberts, and J. W. C. Bonnar (secretary).

The notice calling the meeting having been read.

The CHAIRMAN said—The report and accounts have been in your possession for some time, so, with your permission, I will take them as read. I am sure that I may congratulate you on the continued good results shown in the accounts now before you. Our net earnings amount to the sum of \$79,167.11 available for distribution, which enables us to pay a dividend of 9 per cent, or 1 per cent better than we have hitherto achieved, and to write off \$34,741.11, a larger amount than before, for depreciation of plant and furniture, and to carry forward \$3,453.00. In making this provision for depreciation, we are continuing that policy which has been steadily followed to keep us in a position to meet the rapid but continued changes and improvements in electrical machinery and appliances. Our manager, Mr. Wickham, is now on leave, and during his stay in England, and while on his return journey through the United States, he will avail himself of any opportunities to gain information about any improvements which are likely to be of advantage to us in the alterations and extensions we may find it desirable to introduce. The use of the current for light and power continues to show a steady growth, being for this year the equivalent of upwards of 22,000 lamps of 8 candle power against 16,300 last year; and lighting remains the same, and the lifts operated by our service have increased from 9 to 11. The expenditure on working accounts has been in about normal proportion with the increase of the Company's business, though we have been put to some additional outlay for coal of a better, that is, less smoke-making, quality to enable us to comply with the requirements of the Public Health Ordinances. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall please to answer any questions.

There were no questions, and on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. WILCOX, the report and accounts as presented were adopted and passed.

Mr. REID then moved, and Mr. WHEELEY seconded, the Messrs. G. H. Medhurst and A. G. Wood be re-elected directors. The motion was carried unanimously.

The only remaining item of business was the election of auditors, and on the motion of Mr. MICHAEL, seconded by Mr. MURRAY BAIN, the Hon. G. Stewart and Mr. C. W. May were re-elected.

Dividend warrants will be ready to-day, and may be had on application at the Company's offices.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. say in their weekly share list dated Hongkong, 11th July—

The week has passed without more life being infused into our market; the tendency is extremely dull and in the absence of business generally it is difficult to arrive at correct quotations. The rates on Shanghai are 7 1/4 T/T, and 7 1/4 for a three days' sight Private Paper.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai are wanted in small quantities at \$80; the London rate is 263. 10s. d. National's new buyers at 2 1/2.

MARINE INSURANCE SHARES.—Unions are offering at 50 and China Traders after sales at 502 and still be placed at this rate. North China are quoted in Shanghai at 7 1/2. 23s. 6d. have advanced to 135 with 23s. 6d. while Canton have eased off to 130.

FIRE INSURANCE SHARES.—Hongkong are quiet at 330 with probable sellers, and China Fires were taken off the market at 385, at which rate buyers seem to be willing to go on.

SHIPPING STOCKS.—Canton and Macao sold at 53 1/2, but the present buying rate is 53 1/2. Inds have ruled more or less easy during the week; business was reported as low as 5102, but at time of writing the market is a little firmer and shares are in demand at 507 and the dividend of 10s. paid on the 7th inst. Star Ferries are firm with buyers at 327 and 317 respectively; Shell Transports sold at 21. 2s. 6d., and at this rate more shares may be placed.

REVENUES.—China Sugars suffered a decline and are quoted at present at \$100 sellers.

MINING SHARES.—Fumjoms ordinary shares have dropped to 32 1/2 sellers; Ranba have buyers at 38.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Whampoa Docks are quiet, probably owing to the refusal of the Home authorities to comply with the wishes of the Colony with regard to the removal of the New Admiralty Dock, and sales have been effected at 32 1/2, the market closing quiet at this rate. Kowloon Wharves have also declined and after reported sales at 387 buyers would probably pay 358. Fumjoms are quoted in Shanghai at 7 1/2. 23s. 6d.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Land Investments shares have ruled very quiet during the week and the market receded to 109, at which buyers are reported. Hongkong Hotels are weaker with sellers at 152.

CORPUS.—Hongkong is a little firmer with buyers at 31 1/2.

THE USE OF SALT.

A correspondent wrote to us lately about "plagues and the use of salt." It is curious to find that not more than fifty years ago, a learned (?) doctor published an elaborate treatise to prove that salt was the "forbidden fruit," through eating which our first parents fell, and has ever since been the cause of all our diseases and ills, though only a fanatic would deny that salt serves some important and essential uses in the animal economy. The desire for salt seems an instinct implanted in the animal creation, and there is a natural craving for it, when it does not exist in sufficient quantity in food. Animals will travel long distances and brave great dangers to get at saline earths, called salt-licks; horses and cows are most healthy when provided with lumps of rock salt in their mangers or pastures, and even bees will sip a solution of salt with avidity. Men will barter gold for it in countries where it is scarce, and for it husbands will sell their wives, and parents their children. In some parts of Africa, salt is far more expensive than the purest white sugar in Europe, and children will suck a lump of it in preference to sweetmeats. But the existence of a greater or less appetite for salt in all individuals shows that this substance serves more important functions than that of merely gratifying the palate. Salt being a large constituent of the human body, the constant loss of it by the secretions, the bile, and even tears, requires to be made up by a constant intake of chloride of sodium as a condiment. The free hydrochloric acid found in the stomach, and which forms an essential constituent of the gastric juice, is obviously derived from the salt taken into our food; and the soda in the blood and some of the secretions is doubtless obtained from the decomposition in the system of common salt, and the only saline condiment essential to health.

A more recent medical authority says:—Common salt is the chloride of sodium, and is extensively used as a condiment with the various kinds of animal food. By reference to the composition of the blood it will be seen that every thousand grains of that fluid contains four of chloride of sodium and potassium, so that salt in some form is largely required. Children should therefore be encouraged to eat salt in liberal quantities. Salt also appears to prevent the formation of worms and in large doses is sometimes given as a worm-medicine, though not much to be relied on.

THE DECLINE OF EUROPE.

Professor Jean Izoulet is the author of a striking article in the Paris *Figaro* prophesying the transfer of the commercial and maritime supremacy of the world from the Mediterranean and Atlantic to the Pacific through the power which the U.S.S. will obtain by the Panama Canal. "Americans of the North" (he says) "thoroughly realise that for centuries the Mediterranean, as its name indicates, has been the centre of the commerce, riches, and power of the universe. With the discovery and development of the New World this centre was transferred to the Atlantic. During the twentieth century it will pass to the Pacific, which will become and remain the middle sea of this earth of ours—the new Mediterranean of the world's future. There are no longer any undiscovered countries. The migration of peoples and the consequent march of empires attain their limit in the West. Through the Golden Gate we find ourselves face to face with the Orient. The sceptre of the world will be held by younger hands. Beyond the prosperous Republic is the decrepit East." Coming to the subject of the Canal, M. Izoulet says:—"The piercing of the Isthmus is supreme in its geographical grandeur. No other isthmus exists of which the cross-water transit could displace the commerce of the world. The Suez Canal is one of England's chief advantages. The Panama Canal will transfer these to the United States, with the certainty of a future mutation. The commercial supremacy will be of a final character. It is manifest that, with the exception of Africa, the undeveloped and habitable portions of the earth are ranged round the Pacific."

The writer then refers to the vast arable possibilities of America, Australia, and even Siberia, the resources of which latter region will be incalculable when the torrent of Trans-Siberian traffic begins to flow, combined with the beneficent emigration offered by the Tsar to Russian families. He concludes by describing the reversal of the medal, the collapse of Europe, caused unfortunately by the shortcomings and abdication of France.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. steamer *Bengal* left Singapore for this port on the 12th inst., at 11 a.m., with the outward English mail, and is due here on the 17th inst.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Prinz Heinrich* arrived at Shanghai on the 11th inst., at 11 a.m.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Sachsen* left Colombo on the 11th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on the 23rd inst.

The E. & A. steamer *Empire* left Sydney on the 8th inst., for this port, via Queensland port.

The "Shire" Line steamer *Merionethshire* left Singapore on the 9th inst., for this port, and is expected here on or about 15th inst.

The C.N. steamer *Tanin*, from Australian Ports, left Port Darwin on Saturday, for this port, via Manila, and is expected to arrive here on the 21st inst.

The steamer *Bubi* left Manila on the 11th inst., a.m., and is due here to-day, at noon.

The O.S.S. steamer *Divided* left Singapore on the 11th inst., a.m., and is due here on the 16th inst.

3009 NEWS PAPERS

RECOMMEND MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS. THE WATERMAN PEN, for Easy Writing. THE FLYING J writes 200 words per dip. Sold at all Stationers, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH. [2945—1]

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The answer given by the Secretary of State for India to the question asked in the House of Commons recently is, says the *British Medical Journal*, extremely unsatisfactory since it would appear to indicate either that Lord George Hamilton is unacquainted with the history of the plague in India, or that he deliberately cries peace when there is no peace. Experience has shown that a decrease at this season was to be expected. Every year for seven years plague has diminished in May and has remained at a low level throughout the summer months. To quote this temporary abatement is no answer to the question as to the steps the Government intend to take to check the recurrent epidemic. It can in no way satisfy those who take a wide view of the matter and who realise that there is every reason to expect that with the autumn plague will once more increase in virulence. It is an occasion for the exercise of an intelligent anticipation of events before they occur not only by Lord George Hamilton but also by the only begotten of that famous phrase. Year by year the number of victims from this disease has increased by tens of thousands with each recurring outbreak, and we look forward with alarm, justified by past experience, to a recrudescence of plague with increased virulence in the winter and spring of 1903-4. What seems evident to all unprejudiced persons is that the measures hitherto adopted in India against plague, be they inoculation, segregation, or disinfection, have proved inadequate not only to stamp out plague, but even to check its spread or lessen its virulence. The officers of the Indian Medical Service and of the Indian Civil Service are being diverted from their normal duties to plague duties, and with a limited staff it is plain that some part of the work of the Government of the country is being interfered with or wholly neglected. The regard paid to the "customs and prejudices of the people of India" may in such a matter as plague be carried too far, and we believe that it would be better to appoint a number of medical men with executive powers to deal with the disease on broad sanitary lines. Experience shows that native prejudice quickly gives way when the wisdom of the steps taken becomes apparent to them by the results.

The Times of India says:—

The outstanding fact in the report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay for 1902 is that the ravages of plague were more severe than at any period since the pest manifested its unwelcome presence in Bombay. The total number of deaths from this cause was no fewer than 184,752, or 56,498 in excess of the recorded mortality in the previous year. The number of deaths from plague in 1902 was 184,752, or 56,498 in excess of the recorded mortality in the previous year. The number of deaths from plague in 1902 was 184,752, or 56,498 in excess of the recorded mortality in the previous year.

That is, after an experience of seven years, during which compulsory measures have been tried and abandoned, and the policy suggested by the Plague Commission tested and found wanting, plague is infinitely more deadly than at any time during the septennial period. The Sanitary Commissioner dismisses these deplorable figures with a mere bald summary of the results. But the time has passed when this indifferent attitude can be maintained. The modified plague policy has been fairly tested, and it has completely, hopelessly, and miserably failed. Yet medical inspections are maintained which do not arrest the spread of plague, because all the collectorates in the Presidency were affected. Diligent preventive measures are undertaken, which apparently exercise no effect in preventing the development of the pest, because it grows yearly more deadly. So far as can be judged from results, no return at all is secured from the large sums still annually expended upon plague measures, or for the inconvenience and discomfort involved in their execution. In these circumstances an imperative case is made out for a complete re-examination of the plague policy pursued, both in the mofussil and in Bombay, and if inquiry in the light of modern experience reveals no direction in which the plague grant can be more profitably expended, it would be far better to devote the money now spent upon abortive measures to the permanent improvement of the insanitary conditions in which plague and other diseases breed. These remarks find their strongest support in the report of the Sanitary Commissioner. Wherever he toured, Colonel Clarkson seems to have found the same conditions prevailing—deplorable sanitary arrangements and no money available for their improvement. Thus at Kalyan scarcely anything in this way has been done for the past twenty years; "suggestions have been made before. It is little use repeating them, as I am informed that the income of the Municipality will fall short of the expenditure." At Satara "it is useless making any suggestions. Nothing in the way of sanitary improvement has been done since 1895, and now the expenditure on plague, and the usual 'No funds' cry, prevent any expenditure on sanitary improvements." "Another great point constantly urged not only by this Municipality (Wan), but by all others, is want of funds." No doubt some municipalities dilate upon sanitary improvements, and are equally reluctant to tax up to a fair limit; but there is much force in this plea of poverty, as Government have recognised. The greater the necessity, therefore, for extreme care to see that none of

the scanty flow from the treasury is devoted to fields which make absolutely no return, either present or future. For let us take another example of what these ineffectual conditions mean to the Presidency. Although famine prevailed in the Northern Division, the year was not an unfavourable one. The birth rate, which is an accurate meter to the general condition of the people, was a good deal above the average; but the mortality was so swollen by plague that the deaths outnumbered the births by ninety thousand. In a fairly prosperous year the population of the Presidency declined by nearly a lakh of souls. In these circumstances it is almost inconceivable that Government can, just for the sake of doing something, continue to pour out money on measures which neither check the spread of plague nor restrain its ravages. If investigation reveals a path which assures better results, by all means let us follow it. But if after fresh inquiry sanitarians have to confess that they are baffled, will it not be of advantage to the Presidency to devote the funds available to striking at the roots of the disease, instead of frittering them away on palliatives which benefit nobody?

BOERS IN GERMAN COLONIES.

The recent report of Mr. Buchann, Secretary to the British Embassy at Berlin, on the German Colonies says that the white population of the German African Protectorates has risen from 5,571 in 1901 to 6,661 in 1902, of whom 4,203 are Germans. In East Africa the number of whites has risen from 1,243 to 1,247; in the Cameroons from 548 to 581; in Togoland from 137 to 159; and in South-West Africa from 3,043 to 4,074. The increase of 1,031 in the white population of South-West Africa is due largely to Boer immigration. The number of Germans is, indeed, said to have increased by 372, but among these must be reckoned some Boers already possessed of German nationality, while, on the other hand, the number of Boers and of settlers from Cape Colony has risen from 589 to 1,354. In the district of Keetmanshoop, in the south of the colony, there are 1,138 Boers as against 268 Germans, 50 British subjects, and 27 persons of other nationalities. The question of Boer immigration has attracted much attention both in the Press and in the Reichstag, and an idea at one time gained ground that the refusal of the Government to sanction certain concessions, in connection with the proposed foundation of a branch of the Dutch Reformed Church in German South-West Africa, had been made on political grounds. This impression was, however, soon corrected by a statement which appeared in the *North German Gazette*, to the effect that the favourable attitude of the Colonial Administration towards Boer immigration had undergone no change. The question of ecclesiastical relations, as certain concessions claimed in the matter of schools, which could not be granted even to subjects of the Empire, that had occasioned any difficulties; and a renewal of the negotiations would, it felt convinced, result in a solution satisfactory to both parties.

On this question of Boer immigration being raised in a recent debate in the Reichstag, the Governor of South-West Africa, Colonel Leutwein, remarked that it was a mistake to confound the question of sympathy with the Boers with that of their qualifications as settlers in the colony. The only occasion for which they were fitted, that of cattle breeding, required capital; and so long as the intending immigrants could satisfy the authorities that they were possessed of the necessary means and purposed to become regular settlers, they would be welcome. On the other hand, experience had shown that the indigent Boer, who would neither work as a labourer nor an artisan, was a most undesirable type of immigrant. He never became a settler in the proper sense of the word, but travelled about the country in an ox-wagon with his wife and family and a small herd of cattle, living chiefly on the game which he killed, and doing insupportable damage to the veldt, pastures and timber along his route. In many districts in the south of the colony, such as Grootfontein and Keetmanshoop, the Boer population, Colonel Leutwein stated, vastly exceeded the German, and he therefore strongly supported, both on political and economic grounds, the vote of £15,000, asked for in the estimates, for the encouragement of German immigration to those districts. The importance attached by the authorities to the need of preserving the national character of German South-West Africa is evidenced in the report presented to the Reichstag from the Acting Governor of the Colony, explanatory of the objects for which this money is required. The state of the country does not, in the opinion of the writer of the report, yet admit of a large influx of white settlers, and the Government will first have to prepare the way by marking out suitable grants of land as farms for future immigrants; and by improving the water supply by systematic boring. The German farmer is told that he has no reason to fear the competition of the Boer settlers, who, in spite of the advantages derived from his knowledge of the conditions of life in South Africa, will soon be left behind by the more progressive German. The initial capital required by a farmer in South-West Africa—exclusive of the expenses of his journey out—is estimated at between £750, and £1,000, and the sum which it is suggested that the Government should advance to any German family desirous of settling there is not to exceed £700. The intending settler must thus be possessed of a class possessed of some private means. In the first place they will have to defray the expenses of their journey—estimated roughly at £75 per family—and only when they are actually established on a farm will they receive pecuniary assistance in the shape of a loan of £225, free of interest, which will constitute a first mortgage on their property. The remaining £75, if the above suggestion is carried out, will be kept in reserve to help them in case of need. The vote was eventually sanctioned by the Reichstag.

PHOTOGRAPHIC

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1054

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Extreme Length... .. 371 feet.
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(Hongkong, 17th August, 1897. [128]

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HCTZ s/JACOB & CO.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900 [2]

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PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500 0 0
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Hongkong, 19th June, 1903. [1899]

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[117—

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale to be held on **MONDAY, the 20th day of JULY, 1903, at 3 p.m.**, at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Peak Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years from the date of commencement of the Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area	Upset Price
118	Peak Road	NE. NW. S. E. W. 1/2 Sec. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	2,219 1/2	270

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale to be held on **MONDAY, the 20th day of JULY, 1903, at 3 p.m.**, at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Shek Tong Tsui, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area	Upset Price
2	Shek Tong Tsui	NE. NW. S. E. W. 1/2 Sec. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	251 1/2	180

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale to be held on **MONDAY, the 20th day of JULY, 1903, at 3 p.m.**, at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of Crown Land at Tai Hang Village, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area	Upset Price
1	Tai Hang Village	NE. NW. S. E. W. 1/2 Sec. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	75 1/2	2,550
2	Tai Hang Village	NE. NW. S. E. W. 1/2 Sec. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	75 1/2	2,550

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 Hongkong Legislative Council.
 Hongkong's Assets and Liabilities.
 The Admiralty Dock.
 Hongkong in 1902.
 Japan and Russia.
 Robberies in Hongkong.
 Cruelty to Animals in Hongkong.
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 Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.
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 Hongkong, 13th July, 1903.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, **TOMORROW (TUESDAY), the 14th July, 1903, at 2.30 p.m.**, at his Sales Room, Queen's Road, **SUNDAY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS, PICTURES and ORNAMENTS, CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE, One ELECTRIC FAN, One SEWING MACHINE, One SADDLE and BRIDLE, &c., &c.**

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

V. I. REMEDIOS,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1903. [1902]

RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.

THE Bank of South China having been taken over with all Assets and Liabilities by this Bank as a Branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank will be opened in Hongkong on **TUESDAY, the 14th inst.**, under the Management of Messrs. J. W. R. TAYLOR and P. A. SCHUMBERGER, Mr. A. R. CANN being empowered to sign per procreation.

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Hongkong, 13th July, 1903. [19-3]

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F. RODRIGUES,
Care of Post Office, Macao.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1903. [1891]

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

NOTICE.

THE Board having found it necessary to institute summary proceedings against people using Chalk and Water in lieu of Lime-wash, Owners of Houses are hereby informed that Chalk and Water cannot be accepted in lieu of Lime-wash, but that there is no objection to colouring matter being added to the Lime-wash.

By Order,
G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary.

Sanitary Board Rooms, 11th July, 1903. [1903]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship
"HAICHING,"
 Captain Passmore, will be despatched for the above ports on **WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 11 a.m.**

For Freight or Passage, apply to **DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,** General Managers.
 Hongkong, 13th July, 1903. [1890]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on **WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1903, commencing at 11 a.m.**, at the Godowns No. 4 & 5, CROSS LANE, **A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MACHINERY,** including:
MARINE ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, SLOTTING and DRILLING MACHINES, &c.
 (Further Particulars from Catalogue, now ready).
 On View from 6th July.
TERMS.—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
 Hongkong, 26th June, 1903. [1823]

EUROPEAN AND JAPANESE WRESTLING.

FIRST-CLASS WRESTLING bouts in European and Japanese styles take place at **PRAYA CENTRAL** (opposite Central Market), at 3 p.m. daily, and until further notice. Challenges accepted.
PRIZES.—1st Class, \$2; 2nd, \$1; 3rd, 50 cents.
N. NARUMI,
Hongkong, 26th June, 1903. [1946]

APPOINTMENT VACANT.

THE services of an **ENGLISH LADY** as Second Mistress, Kowloon School, will be required from October next. Candidates should apply to undersigned.
EDWARD A. IRVING,
Inspector of Schools.
 Hongkong, 10th July, 1903. [1902]

WANTED.

A RESIDENCE of SIX ROOMS or more in healthy district or Kowloon.
 Apply to—
H. H.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
 Hongkong, 8th July, 1903. [1906]

SITUATION WANTED.

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN at present in Government Service seeks position of confidence as Secretary or Adviser to Minister or high Official. Has travelled much. Speaks several European languages. Highest possible references.
 Apply in first instance to—
"UBIQUE,"
Care of W. Watson & Co., Bankers, Bombay.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [1894]

WANTED.

A BRITISH TEACHER for a Private School in the Colony.
 Apply to—
M. M.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
 Hongkong, 8th July, 1903. [1903]

WANTED TO LEASE.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, well located, with Three or Four Bedrooms. Will take for six or eight months from August 1st or 15th.
 Reply to—
P. O. 171.
 Hongkong, 7th July, 1903. [1945]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 13th day of JULY, at 11 in the Forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at a meeting held on 27th June, 1903, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions—

1. "That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$300,000 (divided into 15,000 shares of \$20 each) to \$150,000 (divided into 15,000 shares of \$10 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company's capital from \$20 to \$10 per share."

2. "That after such reduction the capital of the Company be increased from \$150,000 (divided into 15,000 shares of \$10 each) to \$300,000 (divided into 30,000 shares of \$10 each) by the creation of 15,000 new shares of \$10 each to be offered and if accepted to be allotted to the present shareholders of the Company in the ratio and proportion of one new share for every old share in the Company held by the respective shareholders thereof."

3. "That in consideration of the guarantee and undertaking now given by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. (Company) and testified by their signature hereto (and to be further testified by the execution by the said Shewan, Tomes & Co. of a separate instrument of guarantee to be executed contemporaneously with the Debiture Trust Deed or Mortgage hereinafter referred to and to be held by the Trustees thereof) to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned) that the dividend for the years 1903, 1904 and 1905 in respect of the new shares referred to in the second of the preceding resolutions shall not fall below the rate of 6 per centum per annum in each and every one of the said three years the said Shewan, Tomes & Co. as such General Managers as aforesaid be and they hereby are authorised to issue Debitures to the amount of not more than \$200,000 on the property of the Company to be secured by a duly executed Mortgage thereon for and on behalf of the Debiture holders as the said Shewan, Tomes & Co. may by writing under their hand appoint. The said Debitures to be issued in the shape of Bonds for \$1,000 or \$100 each at the Debiture holders' option respectively but so that the aggregate amount in value of such Debitures taken together shall not exceed the sum of \$200,000. The Bonds for and in respect of the said Debitures may be issued at a discount not exceeding 2 1/2 per cent. on the face value thereof but so that the holders respectively of such Debitures shall not be entitled to be repaid more than the face value thereof. The said Debitures to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to be computed from the date of issue thereof and to be repayable within 5 years from and after the date of such actual issue in manner following: that is to say No. portion of the amount paid in respect of any of such Debitures shall be repayable during the first three years following the date of the actual issue thereof but upon the expiration of such period of three years there shall be repaid in respect of each Debiture to each and every holder thereof—

(a) "One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within six calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years";
 (b) "One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within twelve calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years";
 (c) "One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within eighteen calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years";
 and
 (d) "One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within twenty-four calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years."

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
 Hongkong, 31th July, 1903. [1858]

TEBRAU PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held in the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central, TOMORROW (TUESDAY), 14th JULY, 1903, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1903.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 21st July, inclusive.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [1894]

THE CANTON LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held in the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, on **SATURDAY, the 19th JULY, 1903, at 11 a.m.** for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 30th June, 1903.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 18th JULY, 1903, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
 Hongkong, 8th July, 1903. [1908]

INTERNATIONAL HAIR-DRESSING SALOON.

THE undersigned has purchased the above business, and will henceforth carry on same in his account.
HAIR-CUTTING, SHAVING, &c. executed at reasonable rates by experienced barbers.
 Boots, Shoes, Manicure, Cigars and Cigarettes on sale at very moderate prices. Shortly expected a large consignment of best Perfumery and Toilet Requisites from London, Paris and America which will be offered on sale at very cheap prices.
V. ATIENZA,
Hongkong, 9th July, 1903. [1907]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

司公限有船輪華中
THE OFFICES of the above Company have been OPENED at No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 2nd FLOOR.
 Hongkong, 21st March, 1903. [924]

CHINESE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
司公美華
IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

THIS Company's Offices are Established at Nos. 20 and 21, CONNAUGHT ROAD opposite Douglas Pier.
 Hongkong, 1st May, 1903. [1821]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

A MEETING of Members intending to Subscribe for GRIFFINS for the next Race Meeting will be held in the HONGKONG HOTEL, on **THURSDAY, next, the 16th JULY, inst.**, at 4.30 p.m.
 Every intending Subscriber is requested to be present.
 By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
 Hongkong, 9th July, 1903. [1970]

NOTICE.

THE WANCHAI STORING COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Connection and Interest of Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. as Agents for the Wanchai Storing Company Cesses and Determines as from this date.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
 Hongkong, 9th July, 1903. [1978]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Certificates for Shares of the Bank issued in Hongkong in the name of **THOMAS CHILD HAYLLAR**
 No. 75 dated 18th July, 1871 for 2 Shares Nos. 56438 and 29479;
 No. 3871 dated 30th Sept. 1871 for 4 Shares Nos. 3882, 85;
 No. 189 dated 19th Feb. 1872 for 4 Shares Nos. 21955, 58;
 have been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 3rd day of August next, Duplicate Certificates will be issued to the said **THOMAS CHILD HAYLLAR**, and no transaction taking place under the aforesaid Share Certificates Nos. 75, 3871 and 189, will be recognised by the Cor. oration.

J. R. M. SWITH,
Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1903. [1919]

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AND GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

REDUCED CHARGES TO EUROPE.

COMMENCING the 15th INSTANT the rate per word charged on Telegrams to Europe (except Russia and Caucasus) will be the Currency rate, which is subject to reduction and will be reduced from \$3.35 to \$2.65.
J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 8th July, 1903. [1959]

EXCURSIONS TO MACAO.

THE fast and commodious Steamship **"WING CHAT"** will leave her Wharf, opposite Central Market, EVERY SUNDAY (during the Summer months) at 8.30 a.m., returning at 8 p.m., or later.

FARE.—Return Ticket, including Dinner and Dinner (either on board or at Macao Hotel) \$5. A matched for sea bathing, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, is provided, and bathing clothes, &c., provided at a reasonable rate.
SAM WANG & CO., L.D.,
 Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. [1756]

CHEONG SHING.

GENERAL EXPORTERS.
DEALERS IN
JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, SILKS, IVORY WARE, EMBROIDERIES and CHINESE CURIOS.

Wholesale and Retail. Prices very moderate.
 No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Opposite Messrs. C. J. GAUFF & Co.).
 Hongkong, 16th May, 1903.

PROTECT YOUR OWN OLD AGE.

YOU by securing for yourself a guarantee income for LIFE.
DON'T Protection for your family too if you die.
HAVE The Continuous Instalment Endowment accomplishes both.

THE EQUITABLE.

(HENRY B. HYDE, Founder.)
F. KIENE, Manager.
 1848

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE 12th NOVEMBER, 1896.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—Shanghai Th. 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL " " 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE.—SHANGHAI.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
 Canton, Hankow, Chefoo, Peking, Chinkiang, Penang, Chungking, Singapore (Tientsin).

The Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
 Advances made on approved securities. Bills Discounted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS At 2 1/2 per annum on Current Account daily balances.
 3 per annum on Fixed Deposits for 3 months.
 4 per annum " " " 6 " "
 5 per annum " " " 12 " "
E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.
 Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. [123]

BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED.....1,125,000
PAID-UP.....682,500
RESERVE FUND.....61,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 1/2 per annum on the Daily balance
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
 For 12 months.....4 1/2
 " 6 ".....4
 " 3 ".....3 1/2
EVAN CEMISTON,
Acting Manager.
 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1903. [22]

RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.

ORGANISED UNDER IMPERIAL DECREE OF 10th DECEMBER, 1895.
CAPITAL.....Roubles 15,000,000
CAPITAL contributed by CHINESE GOVERNMENT.....5,000,000 Kouping Taels.
 (EQUIVALENT TO.....£2,150,000 Stg.)

RESERVE FUND.....£185,000
SPECIAL RESERVES.....£130,000

HEAD OFFICE.—ST. PETERSBURG.

BRANCHES IN RUSSIA, SIBERIA, MANCHURIA, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, TIENTSIN, PEKING, PORT ARTHUR, NEWCHANG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI, also in PARIS, &c., &c.

BANKERS:

LONDON.—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS.—Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
BERLIN.—Mendelssohn & Co.
HAMBURG.—M. M. Warburg & Co.
VIENNA.—K. K. Priv. Oesterr. Credit Anstalt für Handel Gewerbe.
AMSTERDAM.—Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available all over the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and DRAFTS issued on all Branches of the Bank, and on the principal cities of the world, by their Representatives in Hongkong—

THE BANK OF SOUTH CHINA, TEMPORARY OFFICES.

(WHILE NEW OFFICES ARE BEING BUILT)
VICTORIA HOTEL BUILDINGS,
 Lee House Street.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [106]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN (FORMOSA), LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Yen 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE.—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 4, QUEEN'S ROAD (facing Duddell Street).
BRANCHES.—AMOI, KOBE, TAINAN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
 On current account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
 On fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per annum
 " " " 6 " " 4 1/2
 " " " 3 " " 3 1/2
S. SHIGEN

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work
FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1939.
Every Household Requisite. Depot for
Bestman's Kodak Films and Accessories,
17a, Queen's Road Central.

CHEONG LEE & CO., Furniture Store.
Established over 20 years. Importers and
Exporters, Teakwood Furniture, Black-
wood, Jewellery, &c., highest grade,
best and cheapest. F, Queen's Road
Central.

JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 49
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Hilo.

PHOTOGRAPHER

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Brouille and Cruvea Enlargements and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs; No. 5A, Queen's
Road Central.

PRINTING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE
Proofs read by Englishmen.

STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Sailmakers, Provision
and Coal Merchants, Sole Agents for
Hartmann Rahjen's Genuine Com-
position Red Hand Brand.

BISMARCK & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
makers, &c., Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers,
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,
144, Des Vaux Road.

MORE & SELMUND,
25 and 26, Connaught Road, Praya Central.
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Riggers,
Commission Agents and General
Storekeepers; Sole Agents for
Shipowners Composition ("Grey-
hound Brand") and Blundell's
Spence & Co.'s Composition

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.,
14, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of
Watches and Clocks by competent
European experts at moderate rates

CARTRIDGES.

NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLISTITE.
Absolutely Smokeless and Water-resisting.
THE BEST NITRO-POWDER IN THE WORLD.
PRICE OF 12-BORE CARTRIDGES:
Loaded with With Powder
Powder only, and 1 oz. of Shot.
Primers Cases ... \$6.25 ... \$3.00
Pecuniary Cases ... 6.85 ... 3.80
Ejector Brass Cases, 7.50 ... 9.25
Apply to—

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Gunmakers, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1902 [1917]

QUAN WAH & CO.,
GRANITE MERCHANT CONTRACTORS.

Dealers in
MARBLE and GRANITE
MONUMENTS.

No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Estimates, Designs & Prices on Application.
All descriptions of Granite for Export.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1902 [1186]

PURE FRESH WATER

**THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-
BOAT CO., LD.,** is prepared to supply
ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH
WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and
Boiler.
Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW,
Manager,
1st Floor, 37, Connaught Road,
Hongkong, 13th June, 1903. [1703]

VIEWS OF HONGKONG

ILLUSTRATED POST CARDS
Coloured, White-Away Cards, &c.
For Sale at GRACA & CO.'s Stall at
HONGKONG HOTEL CORRIDOR.
Also
Used and Unused Foreign and Colonial
POSTAGE STAMPS
in Sets, Packets or Single. King Edward VII
Albums, Catalogues, Hinges, &c., &c.
Inspection invited.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1903. [1113]

FOR SALE.

A DISCARDED STEEL WIRE CABLE.
For Particulars apply to—
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1903. [1736]

CARMICHAEL & CLARKE,
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
AND SHIPBUILDERS.
SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.
REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ELEGRAHS: "CARMICHAEL," HONGKONG.
A B C Code, 4th Edition
A 1 Code
Johor's Standard Code.
TELEPHONE 332.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1903. [1770]

WHESTER CARABINES

12 SHOT REPEATING. CALIBRE 44.
Excellent arm for Travellers in the interior
of China as well as Officers of Coast Steamers
ALSO CARTRIDGES IN STOCK.

LUTGENS, EINSTMAN & CO.,
14, Des Vaux Road. [2742]

KWANGSI FAMINE RELIEF.

We have received for publication a long letter
from the Rev. C. A. Goff to the Hon. Gershom
Stewart, hon. sec., Kwangsi Famine Fund.
We give the bulk of this below:—

Nanning, 29th June.

Dear Mr. Stewart.—In company with Rev.
Norman Mackenzie I left Kwai Un on June
9th en route for Nanning. We sailed on
a house boat-belonging to the French Consul
of Lungchow, kindly lent to us for the
purpose. The rice amounting to 244,068
catties was carried in seven cargo-boats. It
had been our expectation before coming to
Kwai Un to load rice in 10,000-catty boats,
but the necessary number of vessels for this
purpose was not available. I may also state that
the special trackers, promised (I understood) to Mr.
Clementi, were not provided at any point
throughout the whole route, neither had Mr.
Fletcher heard anything of this matter. The
Magistrate sent twenty soldiers to escort us to
Wangchuan and they were distributed among
the seven rice-boats. A start was made at 2.45
p.m. on the 9th June. A few minor accidents
resulting in the loss of considerable time delayed
us at various points on the way.

We reached Wangchuan on Wednesday, June
17th, at 6.0 a.m. and sent our cards to
the Yamen, but learnt that the magistrate
had already left for Nam Hing. The Kwai
Un magistrate's soldiers were left here,
according to understanding, and we proceeded
without escort but not minus peace of mind.
We arrived at Nam Hing on Thursday,
June 18th, at noon. Four soldiers presented
themselves to say that the Wangchuan magis-
trate had left for a village some distance away
and had sent them to act as escort to Wing
Shun. On enquiries, found that magistrate had
not supplied them with sufficient rice for
journey, and regarding as ridiculous an escort
of four soldiers for eight boats, declined the
escort and gave soldiers our cards to produce
as proofs that they had communicated the
magistrate's message to us.

We arrived at Wing Shun, Sunday, June
21st, at 9.45 a.m., and here we were very
pleased to meet Mr. Hinkley. He
informed us that Mr. Worship had already
left for Wuchow, and he also conveyed
the information that for some weeks the
gentry of this place had been distributing rice
gruel every day to about 1,000 people, includ-
ing men and women; that the portions
given out the previous day had been very
small and he therefore thought they had
reached nearly the end of their resources. In
company with him we visited the distributing
centre and were glad to notice that the general
condition of the people was much better than
in Kwai Pong. We had a conference with the
gentry. They were heartily in sympathy with
our suggestions to distribute unboiled rice
instead of gruel, and to do so every third day
in minimum portions of 12 oz. (Chinese), and
giving two or more times this quantity accord-
ing to the pressing nature of the individual's
need. In conference with Mr. Hinkley we
decided to leave 50,000 catties here on behalf
of United States Consul. Later in the day we
had an interview with the magistrate, at which
several of the gentry also were present. They
seemed to be in hearty sympathy with our
object and promised an escort of soldiers up to
Nanning.

In consultation with Mr. Hinkley it was
thought advisable that either Mr. Mackenzie
or self remain to assist Mr. Hinkley, who had not
yet any experience in the distribution of famine
relief. Accordingly it was decided that Mr.
Mackenzie remain for the present. In order to
obviate any delay, 1,150 catties of rice were
immediately transferred from one boat to the
most heavily laden junk, making her total cargo
50,035 catties, and she was left at Wing Shun,
the remaining six rice-boats leaving the follow-
ing morning at daybreak en route for Nanning.
At Wing Shun Mr. Hinkley kindly lent me his
colporteur, who is familiar with the district, for
the journey to Nanning. I found him most
useful. Reached Ling Li some evening at 5.45.
With colporteur walked through the destroyed
village to the one behind; now recognised (I
understand) by name of Ling Li. All the elders
were away at market. Spoke to several people.
They assured us they had sufficient rice to last
till harvest, due in a month. Colporteur and self
both felt that the people were much afraid we
"had come to take away their country," so did not
wish any connection with us. Requested one
household and other people whom we met to inform
the elders of our arrival on their return this
evening and ask them to come to boat to see me.
Afterwards had conversation with some people
living in temporary premises on bank of river and
found that there were several needy cases amongst
them. Elders did not come during the evening.
Next morning as time was most precious and I
wished to hurry on, I asked all the needy
people to come down for rice at daylight.
Comparatively few responded, whilst many sat
higher up on bank of river watching operations,
but seemed quite indifferent to receiving rice.
Gave out 600 catties, presenting each person
with 10 catties, then left. I could not feel
justified in consigning rice for free distribution
to irresponsible people.

Arrived at Cheung Tong same day at 12.30
p.m., first rice-boat mooring at 3 p.m. (Rice
boats progressed much more slowly than boat
on which I was travelling). With colporteur
went to visit leading gentlemen of the place,
but with the exception of two, Messrs. Man and
Sun, they were all away on public business,
and would not be back for two or three days.
Had conversation with these gentlemen, who
referred to Mr. Clementi's visit and seemed
disappointed to hear he was not with me. They
informed me that Cheung Tong itself was no
longer needy, as the first rice was now maturated
and was being consumed, but in the villages
near by, inland from the river bank, the rice

was not quite ready. They requested 10,000
catties only, and assured me that would be
sufficient. I suggested to them, as they had a con-
venient centre, that they adopt the practice at
Kwai Pong of distributing every three days and
giving unboiled rice. Twelve oz. (Chinese) to be
the minimum portion and up to three catties
according to need. They promised to adopt
this suggestion and to send me regularly a
report of the work done. They expressed
themselves as quite clear on three details over
which I feared there might be misunderstanding,
viz.:—(i) The rice was for free distribution
only, not for cheap sale. (ii) It is to be dis-
tributed unboiled. (iii) That the responsibility
for, and expense of carrying up from, boat is
their business. Unloaded 19,000 catties and
set sail at 5 p.m.

Arrived near village called Cham Pan Hu at
6 p.m. on opposite side of river from Cheung
Tong. The people called to ask for help,
went into the place and found it in a very
dilapidated condition. The people were evident-
ly in need. Some other villages were distant
two and three miles. Persuaded them to send
messengers and inform them that rice was here,
for the needy only. Next morning, Thursday
June 25th, at 6 a.m. distributed rice to people
from this village, on river bank, 2,200 catties,
giving to each person about 15 catties. Gave to
old gentleman from small place across the way
consisting of twenty souls, 200 catties for dis-
tribution. Afterwards people from villages in
Cham Pan T'au, sent to last evening, arrived,
on river bank. They numbered 45, but leading
man gave me detailed lists of over one hundred
people. Did not feel justified in giving out
rice recklessly, so handed to them for distribu-
tion 800 catties. Left this place at 8.30
a.m. and two hours later as we neared a
sandy beach on right hand river bank, saw a
number of people assembled. They informed
us they were from a village called Ngan Wan.
Caused people to sit down in order. They
numbered about 100. Distributed to each one
in measures holding thirteen catties, and gave
in all 1,350 catties.

Reached Po Min at 2.0 p.m. With col-
porteur went to Shin Tong and saw five of
the leading members and most influential
people of the town. They said that matters
were very bad, that 1,500 people had been
daily receiving rice-gruel during the two
months they had been distributing but that
the people who were really in need of rice were
very many more. Harvest was not due for
twenty days at least. They promised to see to
distribution in the different villages on their
side of the river, but told me plainly they could
not undertake any places on the north bank.
Decided to give them 40,000 catties. At the
Shin Tong also had conversation with gentle-
men from villages on north side of river. Gave
6,000 catties to San Chiu (large place)
1,800 to Kam Ting, No. 3 and No. 4 (very
small places) and 200 catties to Tam Hing.
Finished weighing by dark.

They understood clearly that rice was (i) For
free distribution. (ii) That portage from
rice boats was their business. (iii) That no
deserving person was to be refused help, irrespec-
tive of what his native village might be.
Left Po Min at dawn on Friday, June 26th.
At 8.30 a.m. old gentleman came in boat with
six others from villages on North bank, named
Sheng Chiu, to crave help. Population now
one hundred odd. A few people had food,
Crops had been destroyed by robbers and some
people killed. A few had died of starvation.
Gave them 800 catties.

Reached Lung Hing at 12.30 p.m. Visited
men of the municipality with colporteur. They
said there were several poor and needy people
in their village, and that in the vicinity the
villages were exceedingly needy. Offered to go
at once to some of them to see. No one was
willing to accompany me to point out the way.
Took this as an indication they were rather
afraid I would find the places not so needy as
they had represented. Found that the village
of Lung Hing itself was in very fair condition.
Business seemed good, the shops were well
stocked, the people healthy and strong in appear-
ance. On way back told the very necessitous to
come down to boat. A company was soon
gathered together and to them distributed 400
catties and set sail for Nanning at 2.30 p.m.

Reached Nanning at 7 a.m. Saturday, June
27th. Called upon the Un Magistrate, who did not
appear much interested in the object for which
I had come. Said the conditions here were not
so bad and the villages could not be reached even
by soldiers on account of robbers. Requested
him to lend me a horse and a few soldiers and I
would visit villages and investigate. He pro-
mised to see the Taoist about this matter, as he
could not say anything before doing so. Neither
could he promise me a place for the storage of
rice before consulting him. Would let me have
an answer next day.

On Sunday, June 28th, a deputation of four
gentlemen called upon me. Three were from

Cheung Tong and came to express thanks for
the rice given out there; the fourth man was
from Ling Li and came to beg for rice for
that place and district. He was not present
when I called and explained that the seeming
indifference of the people was caused by fear.
They have been completely cowed lately in
consequence of the raids of robbers and the
eventual burning of their village, and they
dared not enter into any transaction with me
for fear of consequences, although their circum-
stances were worse than those existing else-
where. Even rice-bowls many of the people
did not possess. He assured me that there
were at least, in the thirty villages of that
district about 900 people without food, and
without the hope of any for three months, as
the first crop had not been planted owing to
the lack of rice. Gave him 20,000
catties. Later in the day a gentleman
named Lu Lung Kwong came from Lo Liu to
ask for rice for that district. Mr. Hinkley had
told me that this place was in great distress.
It is five miles inland from Lung Hing, and
had the people there shown greater willingness
to help in relieving distress I would possibly
have left rice for this place and district there.
Mr. Hinkley had mentioned to me a gentleman
named U Fu Ai, a native of Lo Liu, an honest
and responsible man. This gentleman called
upon me yesterday, but as I had not then seen
the magistrate felt I could not on the instant
promise him anything and requested him to
wait till evening for an answer. This gentle-
man named above came in his stead to-day, as
Mr. U could not remain longer in Nanning.
In Lo Liu district there are 39 villages with a
population of 3,000, all of whom are needy.
Rice is due in about a month. Gave him
10,000 catties.

During the day the Un and the Wai magis-
trates came to see me. The latter had conducted
Mr. Clementi from Kwai Un to this place on
the occasion of his visit two months ago. The
Un informed me that the Taoist was very
pleased I had come to distribute rice and wished
to extend his sincere thanks to the Hongkong
Committee for their generous contribution of
rice. The Wai Un seemed to be well informed
of the state of affairs here, and told me that
had it not been for the promise of rice made
by Mr. Clementi the distribution of gruel would
have ceased at the end of the fourth Chinese
month, but in consequence of that promise the
Kwangsi Shen Tong had continued to give
during the fifth month and the Kwangtung
Shin Tong was now distributing for this, the
intercalary fifth month. The people were in
expectation of this "English" rice and would
be disappointed if they did not now receive it.
Ten days he thought would be sufficiently long
for distribution in the city itself.

The officials seemed greatly opposed to my
going into the country to investigate at present,
offering as their reason the bad condition of the
roads and the presence of robbers. They pro-
mised to send members of the gentry class into
the more distant villages to enquire and make
full lists as to the numbers of the destitute. I
hope to see the gentry to-morrow and to arrange
a system for the distribution of unboiled rice
to the people of Nanning and immediate neigh-
bourhood. I hope to arrange it on the Kwai
Pong system. This distribution will be for the
people living within walking distance of the
distributing centre. The investigations of the
gentry above referred to are limited to the places
beyond easy walking distances.

I enclose a rough draft showing amount of
rice still in hand to credit the Hongkong Com-
mittee. Trusting you will find everything in
order.—Believe me, your obedient servant,
CHARLES G. CORSE.

Reliefs of rice on account of the Hongkong
Famine Relief Committee, Kwai Un to Nan-
ning, to date June 28th, 1903.

	Catties.
June 21, Wing Shun sent U.S. Consulate	90,035
22, Shipwrecked crew	20
23, Ling Li	60
Ling Li odd persons	50
Cheung Tong	10,000
Cheung Tong odd person	3
24, Cham Pan Hu	2,300
Na Ho	200
Cham Pan T'au	800
Cham Pan T'au odd persons	
short of rice through delays	
caused by rice junks	50
Own crew	1,550
Ngau Wan	40,000
San Chiu	6,000
Kam Ting, etc.	1,800
Tam Hing	200
26, Sheng Chiu	800
Leung Hing	400
28, Ling Li	20,000
	134,768

Total shipment from Kwai Un

" Distribution to date June 28th, 1903 134,768

Still in hand

N.B.—10,000 catties promised No. 1 and 2
yet deducted, as it has not been discharged up
to present. Will appear on next account.

BUDWEISER

BEER

EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES,
OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY.

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MADE IN GERMANY AND
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This Beer is brewed of best Saaz Hops and
finest Barley Malt only, and warranted not to
contain chemicals in any form.

The Beer is sterilized after being bottled, and
full mature age insures its fine condition in any
climate. Beautifully bright, seductively spark-
ling, and perfectly pure.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1902. [37]

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COSTUMES MADE UP IN ALL THE LATEST FASHIONS OF PARIS,
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EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CUTTING AND GENERAL SUPERVISION.

EVERY KIND OF GARMENT MADE FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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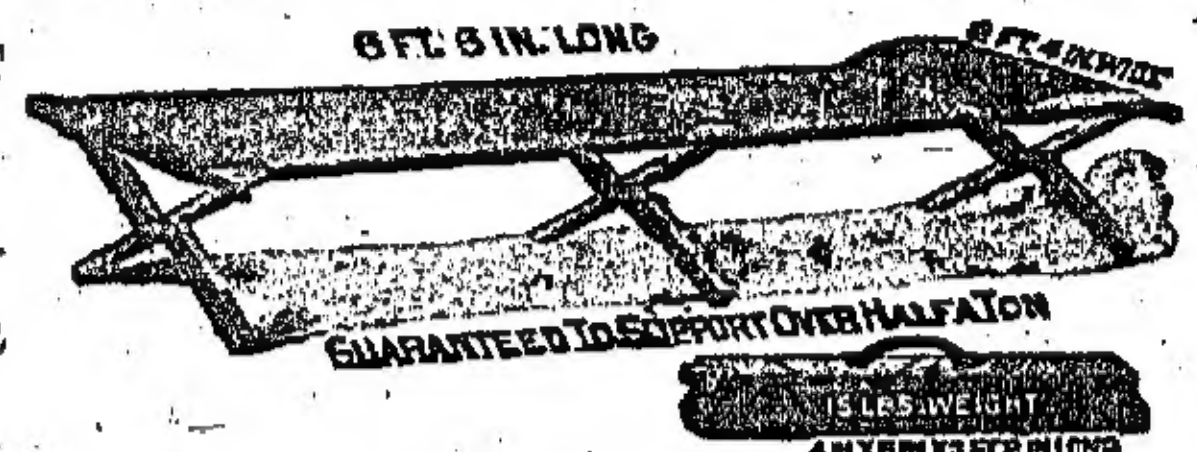
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\$10 each.

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THIN TROPICAL BLANKETS, \$3.50 EACH.

A NECESSITY AND A LUXURY FOR THE SUMMER.

NOBEL-GLASGOW EXPLOSIVES.

DYNAMITE,

GELATINE-DYNAMITE.

BLASTING GELATINE AND GELIGNITE,

DETONATORS, SAFETY FUSE,

AND ALL BLASTING ACCESSORIES.

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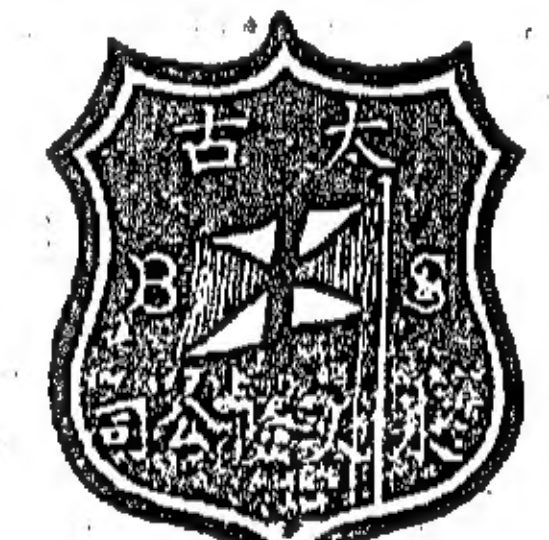
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AGENTS—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

325

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE



Agents

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

ROYAL EXCHANGE

PALATINE

ORIENT

Hongkong, 10th June, 1903.

[1919-2]

JAPAN COALS.



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Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes)

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JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.

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FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 18th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	On 22nd July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NESTOR"	On 29th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEUCER"	On 30th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 9th August.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PELEUS"	On 21st July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PROMETHEUS"	On 22nd July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"STENTOR"	On 4th August.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DAEDANUS"	On 18th August.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	On 24th August.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"NESTOR"	On 1st September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"MOYUNE"	On 15th September.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and PACIFIC COAST POINTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"NINGCHOW"	On 10th August.

Butterfield & Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CHINKIANG	"TIENTSIN"	On 13th July.
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	On 15th July.
SHANGHAI	"WHAMPOA"	On 16th July.
AMOI, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	On 17th July.
KOBE	"TSINAN"	On 25th July.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 27th July.
MANILA	"TAIYUAN"	On 27th July.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1903.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PENK and BOMBAY	C.R. Longden, R.N.R.	Noon, 13th July	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	BENAL	About 10th July	Freight or Passage.
LONDON, &c.	BALLARAT	Noon, 18th July	See Special Advertisement.
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, MAZAGON and BOMBAY	S. Hall	About 24th July	Freight only.

Calling at Penang if sufficient inducements offers.

For further Particulars, apply to—

B. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1903.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

"Empress" Twin Screw Steamships—5,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 19 knots.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

1903.

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" ... 5,000 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 15th July.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" ... 4,425 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 22nd July.

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R.M.S. "ATHENIAN" ... 5,000 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 12th Aug.

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R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF CHINA" ... 5,000 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 7th Oct.

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The magnificent TWIN-SCREW "EMPERESS" STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA of JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA VAN COUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS ("TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS), saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE in 97 hours. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at Chicago World Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Map, Guides, Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

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PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"YARRA"

Captain Seller, will be despatched for the above ports on or about TUESDAY, the 14th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to G. de CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1903.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"BALLARAT"

Captain F. E. Summers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, etc., on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1903.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"MARQUIS BACQUEHEM"

Captain Rausch, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at Noon. This Steamer has capital accommodation for Passengers, Electric Light and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SANDEL, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1903.

THE Russian Steamer

"HERMANN LERCHER"

1,978 tons, will be despatched for the above on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight, apply to BRADLEY & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1903.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), CALLING AT SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils, to South Africa, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Black Sea, Levant, Venice and Adriatic Ports.)

THE Company's Steamship

"TRIESTE"

Captain Meozzi, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at P.M.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1903.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at Philippine Ports.)

THE Steamship

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will be despatched as above on or about the 25th inst.

For Freight and further information, apply to STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Oriental Freight Department, Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1903.

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"VERONA"

Captain H. N. Spiess, will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY, the 25th JULY.

For Freight, &c., apply to E. W. JONES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

REDUCED SALOON PASSAGE MONEY.

SINGLE, \$20; RETURN, \$35.

STEAMERS FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT. FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION. UNRIVALLED TABLE. DULY QUALIFIED SURGEON CARRIED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1903.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Japanese Mail Steamship

"YAWATA MARU"

3,600 Tons, Captain A. E. Moses, will be despatched for the above port on FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially constructed for the service in the Tropics, and is provided with superior accommodation and with all modern fittings and improvements for the safety and comfort of Passengers. Electric Light and Refrigerator. Doctor and Stowaways carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to T. S. TAKAYANAGI, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1903.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN"

Captain W. G. Macarthur, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a refrigerating chamber, which ensures the supply of fresh provisions, ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the electric light.

A stewardess and a duly qualified surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamer of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1903.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BENEDI"

Captain D. Clark, will be despatched as above on or about the 30th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1903.

HONGKONG AND MACAO LINE.

THE Steamship

"PAK KONG"

Captain W. Moore Mason, leaves Hongkong daily at 7 a.m., and leaves Macao daily about 2 p.m.

1st Class fare \$1.00 single

2nd Class fare 50 cents

3rd Class fare 20 cents

Meals on board \$1.00.

Special trip every Sunday, leaving Hongkong at 8 a.m., Macao 5.30 p.m.

KWONG WAN STEAMBOAT CO.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1903.

FOR CANTON.

THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer

"SAN CHEUNG"

951 Tons, Captain A. Murphy, will leave for Canton at 8 p.m. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, and return to Hongkong on the following days, leaving Canton at 8 p.m. Excellent accommodation, electric light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf at Hongkong near Harbour Office.

First-class Fare, \$3 each way. Meals, \$1 each.

Cargo Freight very moderate.

J. TREVOUX & CO., No. 123, Cornhill Road Central.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1903.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "MOGUL"

FROM LIVERPOOL, MIDDLESBRO' AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, "To-morrow, the 8th inst."

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 18th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1903.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ HEINRICH"

OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 11 A.M., To-day, the 8th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th July will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, the 15th July, at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 18th July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENLYN"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon; where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be recognised.

McGREGOR BROS. & GOW, Hongkong, 8th July, 1903.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AND THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"MACHAON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 16th inst.

Optional Cargo will be loaded, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.</

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Yarra*, with the French Mail of the 12th ult., left Saigon on Saturday, the 11th inst., at daylight, and may be expected here tomorrow, at daylight. This Packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 5th May.

The *Korea*, with the American Mail of the 10th ult., left Yokohama on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Thursday, the 16th inst.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

FOR	PER	DATE
Canton	Kinhon	Monday, 13th, 9.30 A.M.
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay	Peking	Monday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
	Heungshai	Monday, 13th, 12.15 P.M.
	Lyemoo	Monday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Tientsin	Monday, 13th, 4.00 P.M.
Kumchuk and Samshai	Pronto	Monday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Chinghai	Wingchai	Monday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Chafse and Newchwang	Taitse	Monday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Macao	Fatehan	Monday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Namsoo	Lee Wing	Monday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Canton		
Swatow		
Europe, &c., India via Taitse		
Letters posted in the night box with late fee of 10 cents up to 7.00 A.M. Tuesday will be despatched in this contract mail.		
Letters posted in the Pillar Box at the Peak Tramway Station up to 6 P.M. on Monday, the 13th, will be included in outgoing French mail of the 14th.		
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay	Hiroshima Maru	Tuesday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Lighting	Tuesday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Marie Johnson	Tuesday, 14th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Chafse and Siam	Fausang	Tuesday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, U.S.A.	Kaga Maru	Tuesday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria B.C., and Portland (Or.)	Indravelli	Tuesday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.

TODAY.

Extraordinary General Meeting of China Light and Power Co., Ltd. 11 a.m.
Wrestling, opposite Central Market, 8 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
General Meeting of Tehrau Planting Co., Ltd. noon.
Sale, Household Furniture, Sales Rooms, Mr. V. I. Remedios, 2.30 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

11th July.	
ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	181
Bank Bills, on demand	181
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	181
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	181
Credit, at 4 months sight	181
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	181
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	212
Credit, at 4 months sight	212
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	172
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	414
Credit, at 60 days sight	414
ON HONGKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	126
Bank, on demand	126
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	126
Bank, on demand	126
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	71
Private, 30 days sight	72
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	82
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	Nominal.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	Nominal.
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	101
ON HAI PHONG.—	
On demand	1 p.c. pm.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	3 p.c. pm.
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	82
ON SINGAPORE, Bank's Buying Rate	\$1.95
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$62.50
100 SILVER, per oz.	24.7

OPIUM.

4th July.	
Malwa New	\$10.20 to 10.40
Malwa Old	\$11.10 to 11.30
Malwa, 1st Quality	\$11.30 to 11.50
Malwa, 2nd Quality	\$10.20 to 10.40
Malwa, 3rd Quality	\$9.20 to 9.40
Malwa, 4th Quality	\$8.20 to 8.40
Malwa, 5th Quality	\$7.20 to 7.40
Malwa, 6th Quality	\$6.20 to 6.40
Malwa, 7th Quality	\$5.20 to 5.40
Malwa, 8th Quality	\$4.20 to 4.40
Malwa, 9th Quality	\$3.20 to 3.40
Malwa, 10th Quality	\$2.20 to 2.40

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The M.M. steamer *Yarra* left Saigon on the 11th inst., at 5 a.m., and is due here tomorrow, at daylight.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Indo-China steamer *Kumchuk*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port, on the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., and may be expected here on the 14th inst.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The T.K.K. steamer *America* Maru left Nagasaki for Manila on the 4th inst., at midnight, and was due there on the 8th inst., about 4 p.m.

The P.M. steamer *Korea* left Yokohama for this port on the 8th inst., a.m., via inland Sea, &c.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The P. & O. steamer *Bengal* left Singapore for this port on the 12th inst., at 11 a.m., and is due here on the 17th inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The Imperial German mail steamer *Sachsen* left Colombo on the 11th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on the 23rd inst.

THE JAPANESE MAIL.
The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of China* left Vancouver on the 6th inst., p.m., for Hongkong, via the usual ports of call.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The steamer *Rubi* left Manila on the 11th inst., a.m., and is due here to-day, at noon.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Hiroshima Maru* (Bombay Line) left Kobe for this port on the 5th inst., p.m.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Yamato Maru* (Australia Line) left Kobe via Moji and Nagasaki for this port on the 7th inst., p.m., and is expected here to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Awa Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 9th inst., at 3 p.m., and is expected here to-morrow.

The H.A.L. steamer *Alexis*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 9th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on the 15th inst., at daylight.

The A.L. steamer *Marquis de Baguelin* left Singapore for this port on the 9th inst.

The "Shire" Line steamer *Merionethshire* left Singapore on the 9th inst. for this port, and is expected here on the 16th inst.

The O.S.S. steamer *Divion* left Singapore on the 11th inst., a.m., and is due here on the 16th inst.

Ideal Milk



Enriched 20 per cent.
with Cream.

Sterilized—Not Sweetened.

A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, 11th July.

COMPANY	PAID UP	QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$68.00
Nat'l. Bank of China	\$25	\$28.00
A. Shares	\$25	\$28.00
B. Shares	\$25	\$28.00
Four Shares	\$25	\$28.00
Bank of China	\$25	\$28.00
Bank of Communications	\$25	\$28.00
Bank of China	\$25	\$28.00
Bank of Communications	\$25	\$28.00
Bank of China	\$25	\$28.00
Bank of Communications	\$25	\$28.00

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

TWO SUITES OF ROOMS in the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, suitable for Offices.
Apply to the undersigned.
C. H. GRACE,
Secretary,
Hongkong Club.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1903. [1757]

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS, Nos. 2 and 4, MATHESON STREET, Wanchai, No. 5, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK, furnished, from 5th June to 31st August, 1903. "WESTBOURNE VILLA," NORTH BOMHAY ROAD.
"BISNEE VILLA," POKFULUM ROAD.
For terms and particulars, apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1903. [1046]

2ND FLOOR, No. 25, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
Apply to—
DANG CHEE, SON & CO.,
25, Des Vœux Road Central.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903. [1908]

NO. 1, CAMERON VILLAS (PEAK).
A Six-Roomed Bungalow in first-class condition.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1903. [1818]

FURNISHED HOUSE, 5, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, for Two or Three Months from about middle of July. Piano, Tennis Court and Ricksha. Only household expenses required.
Apply to—
A. A. W.,
5, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. [1771]

TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS—Nos. 95 and 96, PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—
H. N. MODY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [82]

"HARTLEY" and "WESTLEY," UPPER RICHMOND ROAD.
"STONY BROOK," LOWER RICHMOND ROAD.
Apply to—
LAU CHU PAK,
Care of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1903. [150]

TWO SPACIOUS NEW GODOWNS, very suitable for Dry Goods.
Apply to—
W. LISAUGHT,
153, Wanchai Road.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1903. [1153]

"COOMBE" MAGAZINE GAP.
Available from 1st April.
Apply to—
Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1903. [542]

TO LET.
2, SPACIOUS ROOMS at No. 15, BELLIOS TERRACE, with Bathroom and Kitchen. Rent very moderate. Immediate Possession.
Apply to—
S. T. J.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1903. [1933]

ONE FIRST-CLASS SPACIOUS GODOWN at West Point.
Apply to—
"GODOWN,"
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1903. [1719]

M. MATTHEY.
PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Entrances by Zetland Street), Opposite Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Booksellers.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1903. [1987]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
MRS. GILLANDERS.
"GLENWOOD,"
21, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1903. [915]

"TANG YUEN,"
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.
SUMMER RATES. European Supervision. Excellent Cuisine and Accommodation.
Apply to—
MANAGERESS,
Macdonnell Road.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1903. [681]

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board.
Apply to Mrs. MATHER,
2, Polder's Hill.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1892.

KOWLOON HOTEL.

THIS Hotel is situated in a quiet locality, away from the din and disturbance of the City, and surrounded by a delightful garden. It is an ideal place of residence. The building stands on an eminence, giving a magnificent view of the Harbour and the City of Victoria. It is within easy access of the Kowloon wharves, where the principal mail steamers disembark passengers, and from which there is a regular ferry service to Hongkong. Bowling Alleys and Billiards.
The Cuisine is excellent.
J. W. OSBORNE, Proprietor.
J. H. DOWNS, Manager.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1903. [16]

New "HOTEL AMERICA" New (Late German Club Building).
High Class Private Hotel.
No. 2, WYNDHAM STREET.
Near Post Office, Piers, Clubs, Banks, Principal Offices and Streets. Rates reasonable.
American Matron.
The Cuisine is of the best; and management is under owner's direct supervision as to food, cleanliness and hygiene of the premises.
The Furnishings are new and handsome; and the Bedrooms large, cool and well ventilated.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1903. [1846]

THOMAS' HOTEL.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, comfortably furnished, and most centrally situated, being in close proximity to the Banks and principal business places.
SPECIALLY REDUCED SUMMER RATES.
For Particulars, apply to—
THE MANAGER.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1903. [1979]

DOCTOR, with highest London Degrees, would give his services free as SHIP'S DOCTOR for passage home, from Hongkong, via America, to England.
Apply to—
DOCTOR,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1903. [1837]

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,363 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
S.S. "POWAN," 2,338 tons, Captain G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
S.S. "FATSHAN," 2,260 tons, Captain A. W. Dixon.
S.S. "HANKOW," 2,073 tons, Captain C. V. Lloyd.
S.S. "KITSCHAN," 2,300 tons, Captain J. J. Lossie.
Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at about 7 a.m., 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. except Saturday at 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and Sunday at 6 p.m. only.
Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at about 8 a.m., 2 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. (Sunday excepted).
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River, Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,993 tons, Captain W. E. Clarke.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao daily at about 1 p.m., as per special schedule } Sunday }
Do. from Macao to Hongkong daily at about 7.30 a.m. } excepted.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 219 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.
This Steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 7.30 a.m.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 a.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD., AND THE

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "NANNING," 569 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.
S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, Captain B. Branch.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at about 8 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central (opposite the Hongkong Hotel);
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES

HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.

3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Pog" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00
5 Star, LIQUEUR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$22.00
Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the Soda."
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate flavour.
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

TO LET.

TO LET.
FROM August 25th, COSMOPOLITAN HOUSE (Unfurnished). 13 Large Rooms, Kitchen, etc., etc.
Apply to—
MANAGER,
Wm. Powell, Ltd.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. [1867]

TO LET.

TO LET.
N.O. 3, DUDDELL STREET, ground and 1st floor. Suitable for Offices or Office and Godown.
Apply to—
"SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST," LD.,
Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1903. [1849]

TO LET.

TO LET.
N.O. 17, SEYMOUR ROAD or WOODLANDS WEST to Rent from 15th JUNE.
Apply to—
E. H.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [143]

TO LET.

TO LET.
GROUNDED and 2nd FLOORS of No. 3, OLD BAILEY.
No. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 13, MOSQUE JUNCTION.
No. 43, CAINE ROAD. Nine-Roomed Corner House, \$180 exclusive of Taxes.
Nos. 1 and 3, CORONATION TERRACE. Six-Roomed Corner Houses, \$100 each including Taxes.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE on Upper Levels, fully furnished, for Six Months. And others to suit various requirements.
S. A. SETH,
Land and Estate Broker.
Hongkong, 6th July 1903. [1398]

TO LET.

TO LET.
N.O. 12, CASTLE ROAD.
Nos. 15, 17, 9 and 21, SEYMOUR ROAD. GODOWN, No. 324, PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—
COMPAGNIE DEPARTEMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1903. [1890]

TO LET.

TO LET.
2ND FLOOR, No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, suitable for Office.
Apply to—
WING CHEONG,
35, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1903. [1981]

TO LET.

TO LET.
N.O. 12, ARBUTHNOT ROAD. Six-Roomed House.
Apply to—
E. A. DE CARVALHO,
C. F. DE CARVALHO.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1903. [1914]

TO LET.

TO LET.
"TAN MOE" (West), PEAK ROAD.
Apply to—
MAJOR TUDOR, R.E.,
or
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LD.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1903. [1902]

Printed and Published by BERTAM A. HALE for the Concerned, at 14, Des Vœux Road, Central, City of Victoria, Hongkong; London Office, 131, Fleet Street, E.C.



Cutler, Palmer & Co., London.
AGENTS
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
HONGKONG.

HIGH-CLASS CHRISTMAS CAKES, decorated ... from \$1.00
Plain Christmas Cakes ... 0.80
German Sand Cakes ... from \$1 to \$5.00
Assorted Pastry Cakes ... per dozen 0.60
Scotch Buns ... from 1.50
Frosted Buns ... 2.00
Mince Pies ... per dozen 2.40
Chicken and Ham Pies ... from 3.00
Game Pies ... from 5.00
Christmas Puddings, &c., to Order.
Please apply to WHITMAN & CO., 142, Praya East; ANGLO-AMERICAN STORES, 64, Elgin Road; or ROYAL BEATED WATER DEPOT, Ice House Street.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1902. [117-1]